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JAPANESE VANGUARD CONTINUES ADVANCE IN KWEICHOW AREA

Penetrates 12 Kilometers Into Province After Crossing Fengling Range

By A MEMBER
Of the Press Corps

KWEICHOW FRONT, November 28.—Our speed unit, crossing the border of Kwangsi and Kweichow Provinces on the night of November 25, advanced 12 kilometers into Kweichow Province. Crossing the Fengling mountains, it is advancing over steep and difficult ground.

Chungking Hopes Blasted

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

KWEICHOW FRONT, November 28.—Blasting Chungking's hope that the Japanese Army will cease its advance after the capture of Liuchow, Japanese Units, at lightning speed, broke through to the northwest of Liuchow and penetrated into Kweichow Province, after advancing along the Hunan-Kweichow Railway.

Chungking, with its directly-controlled corps, the 93rd Army had sometime ago attempted to defend Kwangsi but was unable to stand the Japanese pressure and its 2nd, 26th, 46th and 93rd Armies have lost their fighting spirit and are now fleeing in disorder. Due to this fact, the Japanese Forces are now tracking down the enemy troops. Terror-stricken by the Japanese blitzkrieg advance, it is said the enemy appears to have already commenced the removal to Kweiyang of the military establishments of Kweilin and Liuchow which had been transferred to Tushan by the Hunan-Kweichow Railway which was opened up to Tuyun last spring. Residents were also evacuated. Thus, the Japanese Forces, which are now threatening the Kunming military district, is considerably increasing the worries [illegible]

Enemy Hit Hard

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT BASE, November 27.—As was already announced by the Imperial Headquarters, Nanning, the last stronghold of the U.S. air force in China, was occupied by the crack units of the Japanese South China Army on November 24. The fall of Nanning is especially significant as it was effected after only five days since the Japanese commenced the battle for Nanning on November 19, during which the Japanese Forces easily covered the distance of 200 kilometers between Kweihsien and Nanning. This is, in fact, a clear manifestation of the vigorous mobile power of the Japanese Army and its clever strategy.

On October 12 when the Japanese Units occupied Kweiping, the enemy, aware of the Japanese objective being the capture of Nanning, hurriedly dispatched to the south the 46th, 64th and 31st armies of the Kwangsi Army which had been stationed in the neighborhood of Kweilin and Liuchow, and with a total of 12 divisions, including three divisions, a part of the 35th Army Corps, which had been in the vicinity of Kweihsien and was later added, frantically attempted to recapture Kweiping, Tanchuk and Pingnan, simultaneously trying to interrupt the Japanese advance to Nanning. The Japanese Forces contacted these enemy troops in the mountainous zone to the southwest of Kweiping and in the western part of Pingnan, and annihilated them.

Meanwhile, a powerful Japanese Unit penetrated into Kweihsien and cut off the retreat of the enemy, thereby throwing nine enemy divisions into great consternation. Whereupon, the enemy, virtually abandoning the defense of Nanning, withdrew to the directions of Ishan, Tuan and Lungshan in the north, and sought the opportunity of entering Nanning. However, the powerful Japanese Units, forestalling the enemy, commenced a drive toward Nanning. The Japanese Forces had advanced westward over the Kweining Road and on the afternoon of November 21 occupied Pinyang, the frontal stronghold of Nanning, and annihilated about 1,000 troops of the Kwangsi Peace Preservation Corps. Then at daybreak of November 24 the Japanese Units advanced to the line of Santang, and in collaboration with other powerful Japase Units that had been in the north of Pinyang, thrust into the city of Nanning at 9 a.m. the same day. After conducting mopping-up operations in the city, the Japanese Forces stormed the enemy airfield in the western part of the city and secured it, thus completing the capture of Nanning and its airfield.

U.S. Air Force Withdraws

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—The U.S. air force in China, after blowing up the air bases at Nanning, withdrew from that city on November 19, the U.S. 14th Air Force Headquarters in China announced early this morning, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Enter Kweichow Province

By K. SAKAMI
Of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, November 23.—Japanese vanguards entered deep into Kweichow Province early yesterday morning.

Japanese Units that had occupied Ssuen and Hochin are continuing their steady advance northward, chasing the main force of the enemy in the Fourth War Zone. Meanwhile, the Japanese operating in the Ssuen district encountered the enemy's 20th Division in the neighborhood of Tuchih, 10 kilometers southeast of Limingkwan, an important point on the Kwangsi-Kweichow frontier early on the morning of November 24. A fierce battle is still raging.

Nippon Airmen Blast Myitkyina Airfield; 7 Places Set Ablaze

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN BURMA, November 27.—Crack Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force in the Burma area, taking advantage of the bright moonlight, stormed over the enemy's west airfield at Myitkyina on November 25. In face of anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese blasted the facilities on the airfield, set ablaze seven places, including three large-sized planes, and dealt damage to the other machines on the runway. All the Japanese fliers returned to their base after repulsing the enemy fighter planes which pursued them.

STETTINIUS APPOINTED NEW STATE SECRETARY

Succeeds Hull, Who Is Made Foreign Policy Advisor to The President

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 27.—Edward Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Undersecretary of State, has been nominated by President Roosevelt as Secretary of State to replace Cordell Hull, who has resigned his post and would continue as foreign policy advisor to the President, a Washington dispatch disclosed today.

The nomination, the report added, was sent to the Senate within four hours after the President announced that Hull had resigned from his post. The Senate is expected to confirm the appointment without any opposition.

United Press said that the appointment apparently was discussed by Roosevelt with Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Walter F. George, member of the committee, with whom he met few minutes before the nomination was sent to the Senate.

Roosevelt said that "with very deep regret" he had accepted the [illegible] State, but that the 73-year old Tennesseean will remain in Washington as administration advisor of foreign policy.

Commenting on Hull's resignation, Roosevelt stated that Hull had not been in good health for several years and physicians had declared that his recovery must not be hindered by returning to work at the State Department.

The new Secretary of State is only 44 years old for he was born in Chicago on October 22, 1900. He was vice-president of General Motors Corporation from 1931 to 1934 and vice-chairman of the Finance Committee of the U.S. Steel Corporation in 1934 and 1935 and later chairman of the Finance Committee and director from 1936 to 1938.

Stettinius was appointed Undersecretary of State following the resignation of Sumner Welles.

Work on Pipeline Progresses

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 27.—Lieutenant-General Daniel Sultan, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Forces in India and Burma, announced recently that the work on the oil pipeline extending from Calcutta through northern Burma to Yunnan, over a distance of 1,800 miles, is progressing smoothly, according to a Chungking News Agency report. Tens of thousands of coolies will have to be employed before the big project is completed.

BIG GUNS ON CSEPEL ISLE ENGAGE IN VIOLENT DUEL

German, Soviet Forces Now Preparing for Major Battle South of Budapest

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—Fierce artillery activity on the Danube isle of Csepel, just south of Budapest, was increased by both sides yesterday to heavy duels audible for a great distance as both the landed Soviet forces and German defense troops continued day-long efforts to consolidate vantage positions.

Infantry fighting did not occur on a large scale, but both sides appeared to be waiting to muster sufficient forces and a revival of major fighting south of Budapest is expected shortly.

At all the other sectors of the Eastern Front a characteristic quiet prevailed except for some local clashes in scattered places. Obviously the extraordinary losses which the Soviets have suffered during the past few days fighting, especially, on the Hungarian front south of Hatvan, near Erlau and in the Mikolcz region have forced them to carry out certain regroupings. Soviet attacks in the Courland district were also discontinued and movements to withdraw their decimated armored divisions were observed.

Adverse weather prevailing for some time over the entire Eastern Front had rendered fighting difficult and air activity was restricted to mere reconnaissance flights. The lull in the battle in Hungary, however, is believed to be of short duration and is said to be only the quiet before the storm.

Germans Gain Big Results

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—The Germans, who have been fighting in the Hungarian area since October 1, that is since the big defense battle waged at Grosswordein-Debrecen-Nyiregyhaza and around Budapest, destroyed in the period of 58 days altogether 1,113 tanks and took 10,220 prisoners. During [illegible] 32,000 dead. Moreover, captured or destroyed were seven salvo guns, 401 guns, 357 trench-mortars, 44 A.A. guns, 1,001 anti-tank guns, 11 self-propelled anti-tank guns, 1,380 other guns, 585 automatic pistols, 805 motor vehicles, 1,743 horse drawn vehicles, 11 infantry guns, several food, fuel, and ammunition dumps, and five railway trains with ammunition and equipment.

HURLEY APPOINTED ENVOY

Ex-Secretary of War Named U.S. Ambassador to Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 27.—Major-General Patrick Jay Hurley, special envoy of President Roosevelt now visiting Chungking, has been nominated by the President as U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, according to a Washington report.

Hurley, who is a former Secretary of War, is 61 years old and was born in Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, in January 8, 1883. He studied law at the National University Law School in Washington, D.C. in 1908 and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1908 and later to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was national attorney for Choctaw Nation from 1912 to 1917 and was Assistant Secretary of War from March to December 1929 and Secretary of War from December 9, 1929 to March 4, 1933.

Hurley as a lieutenant-colonel participated in the First World War as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in the Aisne-Marne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel offensives. He also negotiated the agreement between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the A.E.F. in 1918.

Pownall Quits Post

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—Lieutenant-General Henry Pownall, Chief of Staff to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, has been replaced by Lieutenant-General Browing because of ill health, according to a Kandy report.

Advise Kweichow Evacuation

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—American and British nationals were advised by their respective Embassies to evacuate Kweichow and parts of Hunan Province in view of the Japanese advance, reports a special correspondent of the Times, London, in an urgent dispatch from Chungking.

U. Kyaw Nyein Recounts Record Of Independent Burma Last Year

Foreign Vice-Minister Stresses All-Out Cooperation With Nippon Forces as Uppermost Task In Country's War Effort

Burma's achievements in the first year of its independence were pointed out by U. Kyaw Nyein Foreign Vice-Minister now visiting in Tokyo, at a press conference at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday.

The Foreign Vice-Minister's statement issued on the occasion follows:

The Independent State of Burma was born over a year ago in the midst of a world-wide war which is still being waged relentlessly and naturally reconstruction has to be made out of chaos, ashes and devastation left by the scorched earth policy of the British. This fact should be borne in mind when the achievements during the first year of Burmese independence are assessed.

Naturally the first in importance comes our war work, which has taken the form of an all-out cooperation with Nippon's armed forces in Burma. The Burmese Army trained and equipped by the Nippon has been fighting as an independent unit under the supreme command of the Nippon Army in Burma while thousands of people have been building roads, railways, airdrome, etc. and conducting road and river transports. The measure of the contribution given by the people towards the successful prosecution of the war may be gauged from the fact that at least one or two persons, both men and women in every household are working in the war project and airdromes, a network of which covers the whole country.

Special Ministry Formed

Besides, civil defense organizations have been formed and perfected doing A.R.P. work, anti-espionage work, etc. To give an effective cooperation to the Nippon Army a separate ministry known as the Cooperation Ministry has been created and through various bodies under it, every matter bearing upon our relations with the Nippon Army has been taken up. This relates to the military front.

[illegible] front, namely, the setting up of the new state structure and solving its immediate problems. Here again our work has been largely delimited by the war. It has therefore kept itself in closest touch with front line war conditions and taken a practical view of everything. This work may roughly be divided into four parts, namely, how people are to be governed, how they are to live, how they are to work, and lastly how they are to think. In matters of government leadership and responsibility have been made more important than representation and the whole administrative machinery is being overhauled to give effect to this principle; speed and results are put first, regional responsibility, initiative and self-sufficiency are encouraged wherever possible; a better and clearer administrative drive is now in full swing through a countrywide machinery specially set up for this purpose; security services have been placed on a broader and more national basis; a State Bank has been established and currency and inflation problem tackled.

The next question is how people are to live. That primarily deals with the basic civilian necessities which are to keep people alive and get the maximum war effort out of them. Needless to say this has been one of our most important preoccupations. To cope with this problem a new Ministry of Supply and Transport has been set up. Every effort is being made to centralize the control of production, supply and distribution of basic commodities. The growing of rice and other staple foods has been promoted on an extensive and planned scale so that self-sufficiency in food has been achieved. We take it as a great pride and privilege to say that Burma has been able to feed the three armies, viz., Nippon, Indian and the Burmese Army and that without having to resort to rationing of food amongst the people so far.

Growing Cotton

But this is not all. Clothing problem which is next in importance to food problem is being solved by promoting large scale cotton growing and starting the "Sow and Spin in Every Home Campaign." This means that every home in Burma must have some cotton trees, a vegetable plot, a hand loom and a wheelbarrow. Besides, cattle and horse breeding has been encouraged, barges as well as other land and water vehicles built, and transport reorganized in a planned way.

Then comes the question of how people are to work. The whole country has been regimented and mobilized and divided into units covering every section of the population, namely, state services, army, banks, national service, teachers, labor, youth, headmen, politicians and women. These form the broad base of the whole national structure, and over and above them is the apex, namely, the Maha Bama Organization (Dai Biruma) which directs, supervises, and controls them.

U Kyaw Nyein,
Burmese Foreign Vice-Minister

The many and varied political parties which were fostered by the divide-and-rule policy of the British have been welded and forged into a single national organization on the principle of "One Blood, One Voice, One Leader" which in itself is an achievement unprecedented in the history of Burma.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned also that the importance of labor, the dignity of labor, has been dinned into the ears of people who under the British have been drugged with the thought of material wealth and natural resources like oil, teak, grain, [illegible] reliance simply upon material wealth has made our people passive and even parasitical to our environment. It has debased our human will and destroyed our dynamism. But now for the first time in many generations the Burmese as a people have recognized the importance of labor-value and have taken to labor of all kinds, from the highest to the lowest.

Spiritually Mobilized

Lastly comes the question of how people are to think. It is how they are to be spiritually mobilized. In our Declaration of Independence we have said that the new state shall be established upon the basis of one blood, one voice, one leader. We have also said that the Burma shall be made Burmese and also East Asiatic. All this has been vigorously carried out. Every day, through the press, radio, national organizations, etc., the Publicity Ministry has been instilling into the minds of people, East Asiatic spirit, East Asiatic unity, East Asitaic sacrifice and the absolute importance of this titanic war which will decide the destiny and fate of a billion Asiatic people.

This is a short account of the work the Burmese Government has done in the first year of independence. It is needless to say whatever work has been accomplished has been accomplished with the aid and advice of a Planning Board or a Research Commission which has recently toured Nippon, China and Manchoukuo and Thailand.

U.S. Delegates Named

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 27.—The names of the four United States military representatives on the Allied Control Commission to supervise the fulfilment of the Allied armistice terms with Rumania were announced in Washington last Thursday. The American members are Brigadier General Courtland Shyler, Commander Phillip H. Brenan, Lieutenant Colonel Grady O'McLaglan and Lieutenant Colonel Robert G. Evans. The commission comprises of Soviet, British and American delegates.

Yugoslav-Soviet Ties Strong

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, in a broadcast from Moscow declared that firm brotherly ties which no nation will ever be able to break have been established between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

RENNELL BATTLE HEROES WIN DOUBLE PROMOTIONS

Navy Ministry Bares Posthumous Honors for Lieut.-Commander Higai, 11 Others

The late Lieutenant-Commander Joji Higai and eleven other Navy heroes who died heroically after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in the course of the Naval Battle off Rennell Island on January 29 and 30, last year have each been posthumously promoted by two ranks, the Navy Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The Navy Ministry announcement said:

"The undermentioned have been promoted by two ranks as follows:

"Lieutenant-Commander Joji Higai, promoted to Captain.

"Flight Warrant Officer," promoted to Sub-Lieutenant.

"Superior Flight Petty Officers Toshiharu Uchida, Takeichi Maki, Mikio Yamamoto, Kinjiro Murazeki, Norimasa Ikuta and Kiyoshi Akiyoshi and Superior Flight Petty Officers of the Ground Crew Torao Ishida, Yoshinori Kimura and Sakae Eto, promoted to Second Sub-Lieutenants.

"First Class Flight Petty Officer Bunzaburo Yanaginuma, promoted to Flight Warrant Officer."

The distinguished services rendered by these Naval heroes of the air were previously made known to the rank and file by a proclamation issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

BRITISH ARMY RESHUFFLES

Wilson Succeeds Dill While Alexander Heads Forces in Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, has been appointed British representative of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, succeeding Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who died recently at his post in Washington, according to a London report. Wil[illegible]ant-General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in Italy.

A Washington dispatch said that the U.S. Department of War announced that Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the U.S. army in Italy, has been appointed Commander of the Allied 15th Group in Italy.

Meanwhile, Alexander became Britain's eighth and youngest Field-Marshal coincident with his appointment to succeed Wilson, it was announced jointly on Sunday by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, according to a London dispatch.

STATES AIM OF PEACE PLAN

U.S. Issues Statement on Dumbarton Oaks Scheme

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 27.—The proposed charter for an international security organization outlined tentatively at Dumbarton Oaks has made illegal the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization, the U.S. State Department stressed today in a statement issued in connection with the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, according to a Washington report.

Contrasting the League of Nations with the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, the State Department pointed out that the League Covenant made only outright war illegal, the report further revealed. Another difference is that the Dumbarton Oaks Plan is empowered to insure that the States who are not members of the organization act in accordance with the principles of the organization in the interest of international peace and security, the dispatch added.

De Gaulle Leaves Teheran

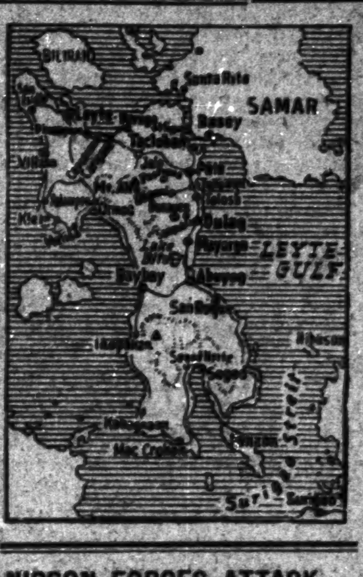
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—President General Charles de Gaulle of the Provisional Government of France, who is to meet Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, left Teheran for Moscow today after holding a hour's discussion with the Shah, according to an Ankara broadcast.

Nelson to Push Output

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 27.—Donald Nelson, former Chairman of the War Production Board, who is now in Chungking as a special envoy of President Roosevelt, declared today that his goal is to double the Chungking war production within the next six months, according to a Chungking report.



NIPPON FORCES ATTACK ENEMY ON SAMAR ISLAND

Surprised Hostile Troops Now Building Up Defenses Near Calbiga

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 28.—The Japanese Forces have been furiously attacking American troops landed on Samar Island since November 12 and in a night attack on November 14 inflicted casualties of about 50 on the enemy.

The enemy had landed a part of his forces on Samar Island, opposite to Tacloban on Leyte. Skirting along the western coast, the landed enemy forces had advanced northward till on November 11 they had advanced to the vicinity of Pinabangan. Completely surprised by the sudden Japanese attacks, the enemy was forced to retreat in confusion to a vicinity of Calbiga, 10 kilometers south of Pinabangan. At present the enemy seems to be putting up defenses near Calbiga, but there are no indications that they are preparing for further aggressive advances.

Enemy propaganda claims that a large force had been landed on Samar Island, but actually only one battalion of the enemy First Cavalry Division has been landed. The battalion is [illegible] equipped with a small number of trench-mortars.

Enemy Airdrome Blasted

By Y. YAMAZAKI and K. KAWAKAMI
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTHERN AREA, November 28.—In concert with the relentless air attacks by Japanese Air Units, Japanese Units on Morotai Island charged the enemy at Dalba airdrome with their bayonets and completely rendered the airdrome unusable.

The war results obtained by the Japanese Ground Units at Dalba airfield, during the period between November 11 and 18 included 70 men killed or wounded, and the buildings and war arms blasted comprising 11 wooden barracks, 17 tents, one electric-power plant, one radio detector, two trucks for transporting fuel, one anti-aircraft gun, one machine-gun, 200 drums and one storage tank.

The losses sustained by the Japanese side included 17 killed and six wounded.

YANKS REALIZE WAR NEEDS

Roosevelt's Figures on Arms Consumption Shock U.S.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—The tremendous drain on America's men and materials, and the fact that the war is by no means over were brought home to the people of the United States last week when General Dwight Eisenhower demanded bigger supplies of hand grenades and rifle ammunition, states the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

General Eisenhower's plea also throws an interesting light on the fierce struggles which are taking place both on the Western Front and on the American home front.

Figures on armament production and consumption recently published by President Roosevelt have greatly shocked the American public. His statement that America was at present expending $250,000,000 daily on the war has made Americans realize that the war is costing them a stupendous sum.

The war expenditures of the United States, the correspondent writes, so far amounts to $400,000,000,000 which is ten times the cost of the first World War. State finances amount to 40 per cent of the annual expenditure. State debts today have risen to $213,000,000,000 and by the end of the war it is expected that they will exceed $300,000,000,000. Annual interests alone will amount to $6,000,000,000.

5 U.S. WAR VESSELS, MOROTAI, LEYTE HIT IN CONTINUED RAIDS

3 Transports, 2 Warships Blasted in Leyte Gulf, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Continuing their attack on the nights of November 24 and 25, Units of the Imperial Air Force blasted five U.S. war vessels including two warships of unidentified category in an attack on an enemy fleet in the Gulf of Leyte, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4:20 p.m. on Tuesday.

The same communique also stated that other Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy airfield on Morotai Island setting ablaze over 12 places and that large fires were seen to break out at two places.

Other Japanese air formations also blasted and set on fire the runways and facilities at Tacloban and Dulag airfields on Leyte, it was further revealed.

The communique disclosed that six of the Japanese planes have not yet returned from these attacks.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:20 p.m., November 28

"Our Air Units on the nights of November 24 and 25 continually attacked the enemy airfields on Morotai and Leyte islands as well as the enemy fleet in the Gulf of Leyte and obtained the following war results:

"1. Morotai Island—
Set Ablaze—More than 12 places (Of which large fires occurred at two places)

"2. Leyte Island—
Strafed and bombed the runways and facilities at Tacloban and Dulag airfields blasting and setting ablaze various places.

"3. Gulf of Leyte—
Set Ablaze—3 Transports
Damaged —2 Warships of unidentified category

"Six Japanese planes have not yet returned."

Attacking Without Respite

Without respite, the Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Forces are directing a continual attack against the American landing troops and the airfields on Leyte as well as the enemy fleet in the Gulf of Leyte, day and night.

Furthermore, our Air Units also are concentrating utmost efforts to smash the enemy air positions on Morotai Island, an intermediate base of the U.S. forces, which is being utilized in conjunction with the Leyte operation.

On the two consecutive nights of November 24 and 25, the Japanese Air Forces that had achieved brilliant war results on November 22 and 23 in attacking the enemy bases on Leyte and Morotai Islands again launched a death-defying attack on Leyte and Morotai and the enemy fleet in Leyte Gulf.

Vigorously striking at the American airfield on Morotai Island, the Japanese Air Formation succeeded in setting ablaze more than 12 places, with large fires breaking out at two places.

Another formation of our Wild Eagles stormed over the enemy airfields at Tacloban and Dulag on Leyte. Strafing and bombing heavily, the Japanese blasted and set on fire the runways and other military installations at various places.

In defiance of the severe enemy counter-attacks, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Force caught up with a fleet of U.S. warships in the Gulf of Leyte and damaged two men-of-war of unknown category, besides setting ablaze three transports.

From these drives, six of the Japanese airplanes have not yet returned.

U. S. Carrier Commissioned

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—The new U.S. aircraft carrier Bonhomme Richard, was commissioned yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, according to a Brooklyn dispatch. The ship was launched in April of this year. Bonhomme Richard is the 13th carrier of the Essex type to be launched since the outbreak of the war. Its displacement is 27,000 tons, it carries 80 airplanes. Its highest speed is over 30 knots.

U.S. PRESS COMMENTS ON CHUNGKING CABINET

Doubtful if New Members Able To Execute Duties According to American Plans

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—The recent shakeup in Chiang Kai-shek's Cabinet has drawn forth many comments on the part of American newspapers, the weekly magazine Time, radio commentators and others all of whom express their approval of the changes made. The comments reveal, however, the doubt of the Americans as to how the new set-up will carry out its duties, that is, whether it will work in accordance with the American plan in the war against Japan. Following are some of the comments:

The Time magazine writes: "This week Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek took the step that the friends of Chungking have hoped for. He moved to strengthen his Government. As his War Minister, he chose General Chen Cheng, one of China's ablest and most honest men. It was General Chen who helped organizing the successful Chungking Expeditionary Forces now fighting in north Burma and Yunnan.

"General Chen is a veteran of the Kuomintang campaign. Of all the Kuomintang generals, he is widely regarded as the most antagonistic toward the Communists.

"As his new Finance Minister, the Generalissimo chose competent Yu Hung-chun. Six other high posts were reshuffled. German-trained Dr. Chu Chia-hua has become Minister of Education and Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Information.

"Only visionaries or political interests suppose that Chiang Kai-shek's reorganization of his Government will instantly change the course of the war or will immediately remove all the causes of the criticisms which have been levelled. But Chiang Kai-shek has shown a new resolution at a moment when even some of his friends had begun to wonder."

The Washington Post, the most prominent private-owned paper in the capital city of the United States, editorially comments: "Washington's reaction to the Chungking Cabinet change is to 'wait and see.' This reaction is the product of a realistic awareness of the magnitude of China's difficulties and the obstacles which stand in the way of their solution. In every instance, particularly in the War Ministry, the change in personnel is a change for the better. But a mere shift of Cabinet personnel is clearly not enough. The effectiveness of the change at Chungking will be determined when the new men get to work. The test will be whether badly needed reforms in Chungking military and civilian administration are now actually carried out.

4 Reforms Needed

"The most important of these needed reforms are four in number, namely:

"1) A reorganization of the Chungking military forces in the interest of greater efficiency and this will involve a degree of centralization of commands.

"2) The liberalization of the Chungking regime so as to give a larger play to the democratic forces in China which the Kuomintang dictatorship has tended to pin down. One possibility is to increase the power of the People's Political Council which today is merely a debating society.

"3) The achievement of a modus vivendi between Chungking and the Chinese Communist Party so that the united effort of the entire nation can be directed against the Japanese.

"4) The reform and consolidation of the Chungking Government with a view to increasing China's production.

The Washington Post concludes: "None of these reforms will be easy of achievement, but only to the degree that they are achieved will the shakeup at Chungking have any real meaning or value."

The foreign correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, H. H. Steel, sent a dispatch to his newspaper which has been widely reprinted in the United States. Steel comments as follows:

"These changes represent the beginning of a trend which has been overdue in the military, political and economic spheres. It remains to be seen whether the new men will be able to carry out the necessary reforms. If the new War Minister intends to affect drastic reforms in the Chungking Army, so necessary to cope with the present perilous situation, he will require a staff in complete harmony with his views. This is something that remains to be seen.

"American officers like General Chen Cheng because he is receptive to new ideas.

"Whether Finance Minister Yu Hung-chun will be able to check the country's economic deterioration is an open question, in view of the difficult situation.

"The appointment of Wang Shih-chieh as Minister of Information represents an improvement. He is a man of liberal tendency and has been one of the chief Government negotiators with the Chinese Communist Party."

Significant Changes Made

In a radio broadcast to the American radio audience last week, Raymond Gram Swing, noted radio commentator, said:

"The changes have effected most of the Chinese leaders who have drawn criticisms from the People's Political Council. As far as they go, the changes are significant and promising. General Ho Ying-chin is succeeded by General Chen Cheng who is considered China's ablest commander. General Chen is co-operative, energetic and honest.

"Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister, who is now in this country, is succeeded by Yu Hung-chun, who was formerly his chief administrator. Dr. Kung's resignation has been in the Generalissimo's hands for some time. But since he was criticised by the People's Political Council, his resignation must come as a change produced by public discontent. Dr. Kung, however, remains as Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, and also retains his chairmanship of the four Government banks.

"One of the most fruitful changes is the appointment of Wang Shih-chieh as Minister of Information. He is an enlightened and liberal man and in his new post he can relax the censorship which has done the Chungking Government so much harm in its own country as well as abroad.

"The meaning of all these changes is whatever Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek intends them to have. It is indeed a hopeful gesture, but it is too early to say that Chungking is changing its course and preparing for a liberalization in the future."

The Chicago Sun, in adding its voice on the same general subject, writes: "Informed Chinese know that incessant expressions of hope for an united Chungking front, arising out of corruption, in the development of a free institution have come from China's friends. Obviously, cleaning house in Chungking is for the Chinese and their Government to decide. Yet it is equally clear that if it were not done, the joint effort of Chungking and her Allies, as well as Chungking's democratic future, would suffer heavily. May the present change speedily be extended with the infusion of more fresh and healthy talents into the Chungking Government."

Kung Is Criticized

The New York Herald Tribune, another prominent American newspaper, wrote in its editorial: "General Chiang Kai-shek's shakeup of his Cabinet has removed from high posts several men who have been a handicap to the Chungking war effort. These are men whose works have been denounced with vigor at the recent meeting of the People's Political Council. Most important of the changes was the replacement of General Ho Ying-chin, the War Minister, with General Chen Cheng, who is an able and honest man. It is encouraging to see this distinguished soldier given the War Ministry at a time when Chungking's military situation is so critical.

"Dr. H. H. Kung, removed as Finance Minister, has lost the most important of his several posts. There is reason to believe that he had offered to resign and that he selected his successor, the comparatively young Yu Hung-chun, former Mayor of Shanghai and a civil servant of good reputation. The wealthy Dr. Kung has been criticized in China for letting some of the rich get richer while the middle class was being destroyed by inflation.

"In general, the changes in the Cabinet seem to indicate that Chiang Kai-shek is determined to improve his administration and is not giving too much consideration to political implications."

Three Enemy B-25's Bomb Cebu Hospital; 25 Patients Wounded

Domei

CEBU, November 27.—Three B-25's dropped 10 bombs from a low altitude on a certain hospital in Cebu causing 25 casualties among the patients when a formation of 16 B-25's and four P-38's attacked Cebu at about 10:20 a.m. on November 24. The raid on the hospital was carried out despite the fact that on the roof of the building a large Red Cross mark was painted. All the residents of Cebu are highly indignant at this latest manifestation of America's utter disregard for humanitarian principles.

FUEHRER THANKS REICH FOR STURDY WAR STAND

Goebbels Conveys Leader's Appreciation to German People During Tour of Inspection

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—The thanks of the Fuehrer for the exemplary tenacity and courageous attitude shown by all the people in the recently devastated German border district was conveyed recently by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, who personally visited one of the towns on a tour of inspection.

By paying a visit to the armament factories in the district, Dr. Goebbels convinced himself personally of the successful progress of production as well as of the determination of the German workers and their untiring will to contribute towards victory. At a mass meeting in the town, Dr. Goebbels delivered an address to thousands of German armament workers. He stated that in the course of the past summer and autumn the German people had been faced with tasks difficult as never before in this war. The very fact that the German people had overcome these extraordinary difficulties, and even regained its former defensive strength, was being regarded in the enemy camp as "the German miracle." The Germans themselves, however, Dr. Goebbels pointed out, knew that the achievement was not the work of a miracle but of the tenacity, faith and strength of heart of the German people.

Referring to the military and political situation, Dr. Goebbels stated that Germany today possessed a front "without a backache." Fresh strength was being poured incessantly from the home front to the first lines. Due to the steadily increasing German power of resistance, the rising production of modern arms and the setting-up of numerous Volksgrenadier divisions, the enemy has to wage a desperate battle for time. While the crisis in the enemy camp is growing, the German command has gained precious time, thanks to the heroic resistance put up by the garrisons of the German bases on the Atlantic and along the Channel.

The total mobilization of the German war effort and of the people at home, Dr. Goebbels stressed, had likewise helped to regain the full fighting and defensive strength of the German armed forces in the course of three months. Every day was increasing Germany's chance of making the best use of these mobilized forces. Moreover, the Volksgrenadier divisions and the organization and setting-up of the Volkssturm has resulted in fresh hope and energy. The enemy is ever more convinced that the German people will never capitulate.

Enthusiastically cheered, Dr. Goebbels emphasized that the enemy would surrender to the invincible German will for victory rather than Germany would capitulate to the enemy's material superiority. German technical and science are about to steal a march on the enemy in certain decisive sectors. The question of the enemy's air war, Dr. Goebbels admitted, was still a very difficult problem today. The German armament industry however, is particularly active in this field and the hopes are being fully justified that remarkable successes in air defense would be achieved before long.

The German people are left with no alternative but to fight on and be prepared for the hour of decision, Dr. Goebbels stated in conclusion, for Germany's growing military strength would gradually result in a complete change of the general war situation in favor of Germany.

BONOMI ASKED TO CARRY ON

Request Made to Ex-Premier by National Liberation Organ

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—Ivanoe Bonomi, who resigned his post as Premier of the Italian puppet Government yesterday, acceded to the request tonight by the "Italian Committee of National Liberation" that the "Government should continue to consist of the present coalition system," according to the Rome Radio.

The broadcast said that Alcide De Casperi and Meuccio Ruini, Ministers without Portfolio, and Pietro Nenni, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party, had carried to Bonomi the text of the resolution containing the request, and that the three had returned to the Marescialli Palace in Rome where the meeting of the representatives of six parties was resumed.

The resolution stated that "representatives of six parties forming the 'Committee of the National Liberation', with regard to the resignation of Premier Bonomi, once more state that the political situation and interests of the country demand that the Government should continue to consist of the present coalition."

Causes for Revival of Russian Interest In Middle East Discussed by Economist

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—The revival and fresh growth of Russia's historical interest in the Middle East may be traced to two reasons—the unchanging facts of geography and the search for security behind stable strategic frontiers, writes the Economist in its issue of October 21, writing under the heading "Russia and the Middle East."

If history is repeating itself, the journal asks, may it not do so in the Middle East?

The Economist writes as follows:

In the course of this war, Russian foreign policy has been dominated by a single consideration—the search for security. Behind the moves of Soviet diplomacy in Eastern Europe lies the desire to secure strategic frontiers, bases and zones of influence behind which Soviet territory may be secure. To a great extent, this pursuit of security coincides with another aim, that of recovering the patrimony of the old Czarist Empire.

Indeed, the great exiled Russian historian and liberal, Miliukov, prophesized at the beginning of the struggle that the Russian aim would be "recovering the heritage of the old Russian Empire."

The Baltic states, Bessarabia and Eastern Poland did form a part of Czarist Russia. Bukovina and Eastern Galicia did not; while the Soviets lay no claim to Central Poland and Finland, formally under Russian rule. The extent to which the two policies—pursuit of security and the recovery of the Empire—coincide, springs from the fact that in the czar's policy, the strategic frontiers and zones of influence were also the dominant motives.

In the old historical patterns of Russian diplomacy re-emerged in Europe, one may ask whether they will not reappear in the other areas in which Russia was traditionally interested. At present the German menace and the advance of the Red Army concentrate the Russian interest on Europe.

But historically, Europe was not the only object of Russian interest, although it did enjoy privacy. For years the world of the Nineteenth Century held its breath over the "eastern question"—a question which turned upon Russia's influence in the Black Sea, the Danube Basin and the Straits.

The Storm Centers

Iran and Afghanistan were the storm centers of fear and interest. If history is repeating itself, may it not do so in the Middle East?

There are two obvious reasons why Russia's historical interest in the Middle East should revive. First is that the facts of geography do not change. The search for security behind the stable strategic frontiers can be as urgent today as it was a hundred years ago.

Baku and Batum still lie exposed on the very fringe of Soviet territory. The Caspian Sea still stretches into the heart of Soviet territory. Indeed, the long-range bombers made the problem rather acute. There was a tremor of uneasiness in Russia when in 1939, during the Russo-Finnish War, General Weygand's army, a half million strong, was massed in Syria. Impressions such as these may leave a hiding mark.

The last decade has, moreover, heightened Russia's concern in the Middle East. For ten years now, the center of Russian industrial gravity has been moving eastwards. The war has given a tremendous impetus to the movements. In Soviet Central Asia a great new industrial area has been opened up for whose safety, Russia must be at least as much concerned as it has been in the past for the Ukraine.

These are the reasons for Russian interest. Nor are the means of influence lacking. The ideological principles which dictated Russia's dramatic withdrawal from the Middle East in the 'Twenties' is no longer to determine her policy. This has now been demonstrated by the Russian demand for the oil concessions in Northern Iran. The demand has so far been refused by the Iranian Government, at least for the duration of the war.

But the Russian reaction to the refusal—it was taken as a form of appeal to Iranian public opinion against the Iranian government—leaves no doubt about the determination with which the Russian government will follow it up in a new move in Iran. Such a step, which would make Russian foreign oil concessionary alongside the other capitalists, imperialist powers, would have been unthinkable in the revolutionary phase.

It is a striking illustration of the extent to which the post-revolutionary policies are now spreading from Russian internal politics to the foreign field. The change is not only ideological. It is a departure from the earlier policy of Autarchy. Russia is ready to depart from self-sufficiency, at least sufficiently, to claim a lien on the world's oil reserves.

The emergence from Autarchy may not be very immediate, nor very rapid, but the next 20 years of Russian influence in the Middle East will have an economic basis. In the industrial areas of Trans-Caucasia, Kazakstan and the other border republics, will be the nearest, if not the most efficient, workshops of the Middle East. All these means of influence—economic, religious and political—will undoubtedly be exploited by Russia to ensure that its neighbors to the south are friendly and are not used by a hostile third power as a base for aggression.

Russia Has Many Weapons

If, however, this first line of defense were to fail, it is obvious that there are other weapons in Russia's armory. If the real threat arose then, the Russians would undoubtedly seek to reinsure their territory by intervening actively in the Middle Eastern politics.

The most convenient instruments for such an intervention are the frontier Soviet Asiatic republics—Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ta Kjikistan, Kirghizia and Kazakastan. The Ukraine and White Russia each now has its separate Commissariat of foreign affairs and the commissars could, if necessary, raise the number of way-ward, frontier issues—and unsettled legacy from the Czarist days.

Since the October Revolution, there have been virtually no eruptions, but the conflict this summer between Sinkiang and Kirghiz and Kazak republics is a reminder that the frontiers are not finally fixed.

In the west, the Ta Kjiks are closely related to the people of Afghanistan. Might they not press for "reunion?" Persian Azerbaijan may one day be the seat of the Irrendentist Movement, demanding union with Soviet Azerbaijan. Finally, Soviet Armenia might demand a revision of the Treaty of kars, signed in 1921 by Turkey and Russia, under which the Armenian town of Erzerum and Trebizonder remained with Turkey.

There are now a few American inhabitants in Turkey's eastern Vilayets, but a Soviet move in this area might well make the shape of protective action against Panturanism, a movement of Turkish origin, which aims at unity among the Moslem states of Western Asia and which might some day try to detach the Soviet Moslem provinces from Russia. It is after all, only this summer that the Turkish Government had to take strong steps to suppress the German-backed Panturaniah agitation in Turkey. All Irrendentist Movements along Russia's Southern frontiers would be greatly helped by the fact that the way of life of the Soviet Asia peoples lie on an incomparably higher level—materially and culturally—than that of their neighbors to the south.

In the postwar world, there is every likelihood that the Russians intend to do no more in the Middle East than exercise peaceful influence that their power and proximity make inevitable. Europe is likely to remain their chief strategic interest, and if peace and security are assured in Europe, this will probably be a decisive factor in the Middle East as well.

There was always the sense in which in the days of the Czar, Russian policy in the Middle East was derivative. They exercised pressure on the dominant power in the Middle East and Great Britain in order to influence the British policy in the vital European arena. As the Russian statesman, Skobelev, bluntly put it: "The strong Russia is in Central Asia, the weaker is England in India and more will she be conciliatory in Europe."

Today, the same policy is likely to work in the reverse sense. Britain and to some extent, America are dominant powers in the Middle East. The better their relations with Russia in Europe, the less likely is Russia to fear for its security in the Middle East.

In this question, as in so many others, the secret of peaceful relations lies in Washington, London and Moscow. If they are agreed, particularly in the vital sphere of Europe, there is no reason why the stability and progress should not be of Middle Eastern background for generation.

RAPID GERMAN OUTPUT OF WEAPONS EXPECTED

V-2 Cannot Be Combatted From Air or Ground, Point Out Reich Quarters

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—It is only a question of time when the production of German long-range weapons will follow one another in such rapid succession that troop concentrations and important military centers can be attacked with greater success than could be attained by massed long-range artillery fire, German quarters declare, who point out that the number of flying bombs fired daily has increased considerably of late.

The same quarters also assert that production of V-weapons is being carried out according to definite plans. They add, furthermore, that the V-2 is specially suited for use against troop concentrations and important military centers since there is no means of combating it either from the air or from the ground.

The V-2 falls from the skies like a ghost bomb. There are three stages of speed in its flight, namely, the visible start, the incredible speed through the stratosphere and the almost fantastic speed during its fall.

The experiences gained hitherto have been carefully noted with regard to the accuracy of aim and the effects of the explosion. It is further declared that the productive change from the V-1 to the V-2 had been comparatively easy but as yet its importance could not be gauged.

The change in objective from London to Paris, Antwerp and Liege has been swiftly made. Further stages, Berlin quarters stated in conclusion, in the development of the V-2 and other secret weapons could be expected by the enemy.

In the meantime the Sunday Dispatch reports that the effect of the German flying bombs is worse in Belgium than in southern England. This is considered in competent Berlin quarters as confirmation that the German long-range weapons are gaining increasing importance in this war.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN HOLLAND

Dutch Authorities Ir'd at Anti-Axis for Poor Transportation

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—The present food crisis in Holland is such that, even if one could afford to purchase everything available in the line of food, the nutritive value would amount to only about 1,100 calories per day, and in some cities even less than 800 calories, it was revealed by Chester Wilmont during a discourse on current conditions in that country. In contrast, during the German occupation, food was available in a quantity enabling the populace to obtain from 1,600 to 2,000 calories per day.

The Dutch authorities, the report continued, were complaining bitterly of the lack of proper means of transport and that they had received only half the number of trucks promised.

Meanwhile, the strikes in the industrial plants, including the Philips works in Eindhoven, which had been occupied by the anti-Axis on account of the bad food situation, are arousing the interest of the Dutch population in the anti-Axis administration of Western Europe.

The admission made by the Premier of the Dutch Emigre Government in London that the food situation in anti-Axis occupied Holland was catastrophic, is reported in detail by the entire Dutch press, which blasted hopes of the Belgians because the actual facts had proved contrary to anti-Axis propaganda.

Anti-Axis Paratroops Land at Immendingen To Cut Railway Line

Domei

ZURICH, November 27.—Anti-Axis paratroops swarmed down out of the sky along the railway running from Immendingen some 40 kilometers east of the Rhine just north of the Swiss border to Oberlauchringen, according to reports reaching here. The paratroops are said to be trying to destroy this rail line, and an unconfirmed report says that the air-borne troops are battling forces of the German people's army. It was the first time that the allied paratroops is reported to be in action since the seizure of Nijmegen and the abortive attempt to take Arnheim in central Holland in September.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 27

Our long-range fire on London, Antwerp and Liege continues.

In the battle at Aachen no notable change in the situation has taken place despite strong enemy attacks. The Americans were thrown out of several villages while the enemy pressure in the Huertgen forest has become stronger and developed into heavy fighting at the eastern end of the forest where the enemy suffered considerable losses in tanks and men. Several of our garrisons around Metz continued their resistance.

On the Lorraine front, northeast of Borser, the U.S. 3rd Army launched new attacks on a wide front with fresh forces but was halted in the Sierck area in front of our positions. Near Bolchen and west of Avold, the enemy achieved a slight advance and in the fighting here our troops destroyed 14 tanks. No major fighting ensued in the Strasbourg area but violent fighting is going on for the Markich Pass and for the mountain ridge southeast of Gerardmer.

In upper Alsace the enemy tried again to open the Burgundy Gate by concentric attacks from the area northeast of Belfort and southwest of Muehlhausen and near Neumuenster his attacks collapsed with heavy losses. At the Swiss border the enemy succeeded in attaining a new dent along the Delle-Basle Road by bringing into action strong tank units.

In central Italy, the defense success of our troops around Faenza has forced the British 8th Army to suspend fighting yesterday and just before noon the enemy launched new attacks on both sides of the city but were unsuccessful.

At Monte Belvedere, southwest of Vergato, fighting is continuing. Furious attacks of mixed enemy formations for some time have been launched against a road junction northeast of Sibeniz in Dalmatia but the attacks were warded off.

In the area west of Apatin and Batina our divisions are engaged in hard defense fighting against strong Soviet forces but between Budapest and Tokay, the fury of the Soviet attacks diminished yesterday. In the course of these attacks the Soviets lost 22 tanks. During the night our battle plane units attacked the enemy supply centers in Budapest as well as troop assemblies and developments near Mohac with telling effect and one Danube bridge was destroyed.

In Courland, the enemy due to the heavy losses did not continue his large-scale attacks.

Anglo-American terror planes which in broad daylight entered northwestern and central German territory under strong fighter escort bombed mainly the residential areas of several cities as well as villages. Particularly heavy damage was caused in the city area of Hanover which lately, had been repeatedly the target of enemy air attacks as well as Hamm. Altogether 88 enemy planes including 61 four-engined bombers were shot down. During the night enemy planes attacked Munich.

SMASHING OF TASK FORCE NEAR LUZON IS DESCRIBED

Kamikaze Corps Additionally Damage Large Carrier in Death-Defying Attack

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, November 27.—It has been ascertained that the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps achieved greater results than were announced by the Imperial Headquarters on November 26 when it caught on the sea area east of Luzon Island the enemy task force which had attacked the North Philippines from the air on the morning of November 25, and that it had damaged a large-sized enemy aircraft carrier in addition to the one large-sized and the one medium-sized aircraft carrier and the one cruiser which it had sunk as announced in the Imperial Headquarter communique.

At the same time the circumstances under which the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps accomplished this achievement have been made clear.

According to the information on the day of the fight, the members of the Special Attack Corps left their base on "Suisei" planes, new crack Navy bombers, and on "Ginga" planes, new crack Navy fighters with special arrangements attached to them.

As the airmen zoomed over the enemy task force, they by turns attacked the enemy vessels, brushing aside obstacles persistently put in their way by enemy planes.

In twos, generally, they flung themselves and their planes loaded with explosives at the enemy and sank one large-sized and one medium-sized aircraft carrier and one cruiser.

An airmen, working singly, hit another large-sized aircraft carrier and sent it to the bottom.

In addition to the Special Attack Corps another Japanese Air Unit took part in this fight.

Apart from the planes which hit their marks, 16 planes failed to return from the fight, according to information which came to hand after the first reports of the attack.

McClure Replaces Hearn

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 27.—Major-General Robert McClure has succeeded Major General Thomas Hearn as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Forces in China, according to a Washington report.

Discuss Conscription Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—The Canadian House of Commons will assemble today to debate the conscription issue, says an Ottawa report. As Parliament is divided on this issue, Prime Minister William Mackenzie King will ask for a vote of confidence in his new policy of partial conscription for overseas service, the dispatch added.

Expanding Volkssturm

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—The German Volkssturm will be organized also in the Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia among the German population there according to the same system as in the other parts of the Reich, German competent quarters stated today.

On the Eve of the Third Anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia We Pledge Ourselves to Render Redoubled Efforts for the Development of Japanese Marine Transportation

TŌA KAIUN
KABUSHIKI KAISHA

Head Office
TOKYO, NIPPON

President: YSUHARU SHIMIZU
Vice-President: MINITA NAKAGAWA

OSAKA SYŌSEN KAISYA
Head Office
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President: EITARO OKADA
Vice-President: TOMOO KANDA
MASAO TAJIMA

PEOPLE OF BERLIN CALM IN SPITE OF HEAVY RAIDS

Returning Counsellor Miki Describes Condition in Reich, Italy and France

Domei

HSINKING, November 28.—Describing conditions in Italy, Germany, France and the Balkans, Akio Miki, former Counsellor at the Manchoukuo Embassy in Rome, who returned here today from Europe via the Soviet Union, declared that the people of Berlin remained calm despite the fact that the city was badly battered by enemy bombs. Mr. Miki revealed that the new Italian regime headed by Benito Mussolini was now steadily reconstructing the country convinced of Axis victory. He also stated that a tense situation prevailed in Belgrade due to the presence of Marshal "Tito" Brozovitch's Partisan Forces.

With regard to conditions in Italy, Mr. Miki said that even before Badoglio's treacherous usurpation of power, Italy's war structure lacked that solidarity which was necessary to prosecute a war successfully. The new regime established by Benito Mussolini, Mr. Miki said, has purged itself of undesirable elements and is now steadily reconstructing the country with a perfected defense structure.

The Italian Army under the new regime has been steadily strengthened and is closely cooperating with Germany, Mr. Miki continued. He added that Italian laborers had volunteered to work in German factories. Thus, he said, newborn Italy under Benito Mussolini is making heroic efforts to reconstruct the country with firm conviction in the ultimate victory of the Axis powers.

Turning to conditions in Germany which he visited after successfully escaping from Rome, Mr. Miki said that from the windows of his train he observed ripened wheat fields all along the railway line promising a bumper crop this autumn. On reaching Berlin, he found the metropolis heavily battered by enemy enemy raiders but it was still functioning as the capital of Germany.

All the citizens of Berlin were calm as ever, Mr. Miki said. Notwithstanding the heavy bombing by enemy planes, electric and water supplies as well as communication lines remained intact. At night the Berlin citizens would go to their homes in the suburbs and in the morning return to the city to defend it against enemy raiders.

The daily life of the German people under a rationalized system is assured under a well regulated control system and training, Mr. Miki revealed. Fully understanding the feature of the present war which Fuehrer Hitler said five years ago was a war that will determine the destiny of Europe for thousands of years to come, each and every German citizen holds the unshakable conviction that only national solidarity and strong political unity will lead Germany to victory, Mr. Miki stated.

About two weeks before departing from Italy, Mr. Miki and his wife through the good offices of the German authorities visited Paris. In sharp contrast to the Berlin citizens, Mr. Miki found the citizens of Paris leading a gay life, and added that cabarets and cinema houses still existed there and delicacies could be obtained provided one was willing to pay the high prices demanded for them. In short, Mr. Miki said, the citizens of Paris led a luxurious life, unmindful of war, but this was just before the situation in northern France reached a critical stage.

Starting for home via Berlin, Mr. Miki stopped over in Vienna where he said, a calm atmosphere prevailed as that city had not been subjected to enemy air raids. Then going on to Belgrade, he found the situation there tense due to the presense of guerilla units under Marshal "Tito" Brozovitch in Yugoslavia, especially along the borders of Bulgaria. On reaching Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, Mr. Miki was surprised to find the city almost reduced to ashes by Anglo-American air raids, only the residential districts in the suburbs remaining intact.

It was in Sofia that Mr. Miki learned that Turkey had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and it was only through the good offices of the Japanese Legation in Sofia that he was barely able to enter Turkey, he explained.

Disbandment Refuted

The report carried by the Piccolo to the effect that the regular Italian army, navy and air forces had disbanded and which was reported by Reuter as having been announced from Marshal Graziani's headquarters was branded as false by Italian circles in Trieste, according to a D.N.B. dispatch. The same quarters pointed out that such lies proved that the enemy was paying attention to the activities of the resurrected Italian army and that the enemy was fighting with lying propaganda and not with arms.

Impressive Ceremony Held at Base Before Men of Yasukuni Unit Go Out to Meet Death

By F. FUJIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN BASE.—Youthful airmen, members of the Yasukuni Unit of the Special Attack Corps stood on the grass before a long table covered with snowy-white cloth, which was set in a corner of the airfield. They were about to depart from the base to destroy the enemy with "human bombs."

The table was about the only object that marked the place where the airmen were to meet their superiors and comrades for the last time before going into action. The table was of the plainest sort and formed a contrast with the spirit and the purpose held by the men.

The airmen, full of confidence, now stood at attention. Before them was the Commander of the Corps to which their unit belonged. He glanced at the men as they saluted him.

The Commander was going to give some words of counsel to the men whom he had taken so much care in training and who were about to go on a mission of death. Calmly, he said:

"I hope you will seek your graves in the southern sea after destroying the enemy vessels."

What he said was simple. But there was a strange light in the eyes of the youthful airmen as they received their last instructions from the Commander.

Then the message of General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, to the Yasukuni Unit was read. It said in part:

"I hope you will act on the Imperial instruction, 'Be determined that justice is heavier than a mountain and death lighter than a feather,' act up to the principle of dying for the country, and by a display of the perfect unity of man and plane, make a demonstration of the essence of the spirit of the soldier."

When the message was read, it was handed to Commander Idemaru of the Yasukuni Unit.

Then the toasting of the members of the Yasukuni Unit was begun. Cups were filled to the full with all sorts of drinks. Some were full of sake, others of wine, and still others of whisky. But the youthful airmen did not drink because they had not yet learned to enjoy intoxicants.

It was now time for the members of the Yasukuni Unit to go into action!

The Commander of the Unit walked to his plane. He stood at attention before it. His men followed him. Like their Commander they saluted their planes before boarding them.

The airmen were now leaving the ground. As their planes sped along the runway they made their last salute to the Commander of the corps who was standing at the end of the runway.

Presently they were in formation over the field. Then they circled. The members of the ground crew, waving Rising Sun flags, shouted Banzai to the airmen as they flew away to destroy enemy vessels by hurling themselves and their planes at them.

IMPERIAL FORCES ATTAIN S. CHINA AIR SUPREMACY

Enemy Forced Into Hinterland As Nanning Falls, Says Army Spokesman in China

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 27.—The fall of Nanning, last stronghold of the United States air force in Kwangsi Province, has brought complete air supremacy over South China into the hands of the Japanese Forces, the Spokesman of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in South China declared in a statement issued yesterday.

The Spokesman attributed the brilliant military success to the speedy execution of mobile operations by the Japanese who, he said, advanced 1,000 kilometers in one and a half months over rugged mountain ranges and marshy terrain. Now that the China-based American air force has been forced to retreat as far as Kunming and Chengtu, the Spokesman said, it is only a matter of time before the enemy air bases will be obliterated from the China continent.

The text of the statement follows:

"Japanese Forces which previously occupied Liuchow airfield in collaboration with comrade units driving southward and which have been pursuing the main body of enemy troops west of Liuchow have now completely occupied Nanning. The strategic significance of the latest military feat is great because the Japanese have completely blasted the American air bases in the Kweilin-Liuchow district and thus gained air supremacy in the said area.

"Of the many reasons why the latest operation was consummated so quickly, special emphasis should be attached to the fact that the Imperial Forces successfully overcame topographical difficulties in the operational areas and fully utilized their superior mobile strength. Overcoming the difficulties presented by marshy terrain, obstructive rivers and rugged mountains, picked Japanese Units covered nearly 1,000 kilometers in a short period of one and a half months. Their superior mobility enabled them always to take the enemy by surprise. As a result, the enemy found it impossible to hold Liuchow and the military structure which the Chungking and American military authorities had planned to maintain in that area naturally crumbled.

"Worthy of special notice in connection with the latest operations is the fact that the Chinese masses no longer try to conceal their resentment toward the American air force now that they have seen with their eyes how atrocious and inhuman is the U.S. air force in the conduct of war and how intent are the Americans in their aggressive scheme to subjugate East Asia.

"It was not long ago that the American air force bombed Chinese cities and towns in the course of the Changsha operations. In the areas of latest operations, such cities as Chaoching and Takhing, Kwangtung Province, and Wuchow, Tanchuk, Pingnam and Sunchow, Kwangsi Province, were all reduced to ashes due to indiscriminate bombings by the American air force. Innocent Chinese masses whose houses had been blasted are now seen wandering around helplessly and also, its a common sight to see shattered houses and innocent civilians lying dead as a result of blind enemy bombing raids. What is this act of atrocity if it is not a glaring indication of America's ambition to invade East Asia?

"The Japanese Forces, throughout the period of operation, maintained strict discipline and, moreover, exerted positive efforts to enlighten the Chinese populace on the situation in East Asia as it stands, the Japanese Army's intentions and operative objectives and to awaken them to the necessity of making cooperative endeavors to reconstruct this region. The Chinese, now fully convinced of the real purposes of the Imperial Forces, have offered cooperation to the Japanese and have set about to maintain peace and order in their native places.

"Our Air Units have gained complete air supremacy over the entire stretches of South China and the American air force has beaten a retreat to far-away Kunming and Chengtu. It is only a matter of time before these base will also be wiped off the Chinese continent."

Concert Calendar

The 33rd subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Wednesday and Thursday, November 29 and 30, at 5:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Saburo Takagi's Fantasy and Double Fuge on the theme of Yamagata Folk Song; Lalo's Symphonic Espagnole in D minor; Schubert's Rosamunde Ballet Music.

Special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, sponsored by the Takahashi Ongaku Geijutsu-sha, Wednesday and Thursday, December 6 and 7, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor; Takeo Ito, baritone, and Kunitachi Music School and Tokyo Kosei Gakudan Chorus Group. Program: Beethoven's Symphony No. 9; Akira Ifukube's Heishi-no-Jokyoku.

Concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Saturday and Sunday, December 9 and 10, at 2 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin; Miss Shizuko Kawasaki, soprano, and Miss Fumiko Fujita, alto. Program: Beethoven's Symphony No. 8; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto; Verdi's Duet from Opera Aida; Yasuki Hirai's Nippon Fantasy.

The 8th Tokyo Home Concert, Sunday, December 10, at 2 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Piano solo by Miss Kyo Ishii; Debussy's Granada's Evening; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Odori; Violin solo by Miss Takiko Ohmura: Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor; Soprano solo by Miss Harue Miyake; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Ohgimi-ni; Hideo Ishiwata's Kanko and Yama-no-Yuki; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Hana-no-Uta; Kosca& Yamada's Mitanni-no-Uta. Piano accompaniment by Miss Yasuko Tani.

Vocal recital by Miss Haruko Kato, soprano, Monday, December 11, at 7 p.m. at the Nichidoku Kaikan Hall. Program includes Lieders by Mozart, Schumann, and Schubert.

The subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 13, 14 and 15, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Kenshu Wanibuchi, violin. Program: Motonaku Akiyoshi's Daichi-wo-Ayumu; Beethoven's Violin Concert; Beethoven's Symphony No. 7.

TOP PROMOTIONS SLATED FOR SUPREME GALLANTRY

Imperial Ordinance Provides Highest Honors to Non-Coms And Privates Deemed Worthy

An Imperial Ordinance was promulgated on Tuesday providing that all non-commissioned officers and privates who died in deliberate ramming actions such as the members of the Special Attacks Corps and whose exploits have been made known to the rank and file in proclamations issued by the Commanders-in-Chief can be promoted to the ranks of sub-lieutenant and special sergeant-major respectively.

It is recalled in this connection that the four members of the Banda Unit of the Special Attack Corps of the Army Air Force were posthumously promoted to Sub-Lieutenants under date of November 25 in accordance with Clause 11 of Article 98 of the Supplementary Regulation, which provides that a sergeant-major, sergeant or corporal possessing certificates qualifying them for duties of an officer can be promoted to the rank of an officer. The newly-promulgated Imperial Ordinance provides that any non-commissioned officer, even those without the certificates referred to above, can be promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant and privates to the rank of special sergeant-major, when they have died in deliberate actions of self-abnegation and their achievements are publicly proclaimed.

The new decree applies to those who have died in action later than on November 1, 1944.

The same provision also applies to the Navy. Non-commissioned officers will be posthumously promoted to the rank of Second Sub-Lieutenant and privates to Warrant Officer. In the case of the Navy, however, the new decree applies to those who have died in action after October 15, 1944.

KANEMITSU IS DECORATED

Colonel's Services in Defense of Lhameng Recognized

In recognition of the meritorious services he had rendered to the State, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun have been posthumously conferred upon Colonel Keijiro Kanemitsu, it was announced by the Board of Decorations and the War Ministry at 2 p.m. yesterday.

He was honored by the granting of a citation dated September 10 this year by Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions, and was specially promoted by two grades to the rank of a colonel on October 10.

As a Unit Commander of the Japanese Garrison Forces at Lhameng, Yunnan, Colonel Kanemitsu had gallantly fought the numerically superior enemy forces in the defense of Lhameng for a period of more than three months since June this year, and he met a glorious death with his men on September 7.

Java's Savings Soar

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 26.—A record increase of 3,000,000 guilders in a one-month period was registered by Java's postal savings from the middle of October to the middle of November. Postal savings now total 18,000,000 guilders with the depositors aggregating 1,500,000. Remarkable increases were especially achieved by the four provinces of Kediri, Besoeki, Djakarta and Djogjakarta, all of which have already surpassed their respective goals for this year.

U-Boats Sink 9 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—German U-boats successfully attacked enemy convoys in various waters recently and sank, despite very strong enemy escort, six freighters aggregating 33,500 tons, it has been learned by Captain Hensen Deeb, naval correspondent, from the commanders of U-boats. In engagements with the enemy escort vessels, three enemy destroyers were sunk.

Marshall Not Retiring

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—General George C. Marshall, Chief of the U.S. Army General Staff, will reach his age limit of 64 on December 31 of this year and according to present regulations, he has to retire from his post but a U.P. dispatch from Washington says that it is almost certain that he will remain in office.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, November 28

WAR RESULTS ON THE CHINA CONTINENT

ASAHI—True to the enemy's apprehensions, the formation of a new war front by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China has strongly propelled the operation of our strategical plans. By a strange coincidence, the Imperial Forces captured Nanning for the second time after exactly five years. This capture took place after only two weeks from the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow.

The newly appointed commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Wedemeyer, boasted that the way for the Japanese Forces to march to Nanning was topographically extremely difficult and that defensive measures to meet the Japanese attack were completed. But he did not reckon on the speed of the advance of the Japanese Forces which can be likened to the waters of a lake which suddenly shoot down several thousand feet.

Last September when Hengyang fell, Chiang Kai-shek warned that the war in China had entered a decisive stage and urged the officers and men under his command to fight as never before. Nevertheless, Kweilin, Liuchow, and Nanning, the enemy's important military bases in southwestern China, fell in close succession and the eastern half of China has been brought completely under the control of the Imperial Forces. It is noteworthy that Nanning is situated only 200 kilometers from the borders of French Indo-China. If, as the enemy anticipates, the Japanese Forces at Nanning establish contact with the Forces now stationed in French Indo-China, a great overland supply route will be opened linking Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, and Manchoukuo. This would enable Japan to establish an increasingly firm and secure strategic position.

The grand-scale offensive operations conducted by the Japanese Forces in North, Central, and South China since last April, extending over 2,000 kilometers, are now achieving epochally great war results. Chungking, whose crisis is fast approaching, is now terror-stricken in anticipation of the Japanese Forces' attack on Kweiyang or Kunming.

The Continental Front is closely connected with the decisive battles now being fought in the Philippines. The U.S. Air Force in China, having lost all its bases in southwest China, has had to retreat to Kunming. Thus, the cooperation rendered by the enemy forces on the China Continent to the Pacific operations has come to an end and the enemy's counter-offensive plan to attack Japan from two sides has failed miserably. Without enemy menace from the Continent, we have now been enabled to concentrate all our power on the decisive battle at Leyte. With the great reserve power thus derived from our brilliant victory on the Continent, we will drive the enemy at Leyte into the sea.

DISPUTE ON WESTERN EUROPE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The other day we pointed out that the main issue to be discussed at the U.S.-Britain-Soviet Three Power Head Conference is the so-called Post War Security Organization; that for the efficient operation of this organization, unity and collaboration must be maintained among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, but that in reality the interests of the three Powers are in conflict.

According to a recent foreign thought cable dispatch, this Three Power Conference which it had thought would be opened before Christmas, will now probably be postponed till after January or February of next year. This is reported due to the Soviet Union's strong opposition to the formation of the British-sponsored Western Europe bloc. That this bloc would be inimical to Soviet interests was one of the examples we mentioned the other day of conflicting interests among the anti-Axis Powers.

The formation of such a bloc, which is now becoming an issue, was rumored in connection with the visit of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden to Paris on November 11—Armistice Day—and with the conversations held immediately before this visit between Eden and the leaders of Belgium and Holland. Moreover, the matter came to the fore when the Times, London, advocated the formation of military and economic joint committees among Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland.

The countries to be included in this bloc are the four just enumerated. It is not clear at the moment whether Denmark, Sweden, and Norway may be included. The formation of such a committee in Europe cannot be said to be necessarily anti-Soviet in character. But it is a fact that the total and regional combinations formed in Europe after the previous World War, and the Federation plan and the Northern Europe League plan formulated in the first stage of the current war, were considered as instruments for Anglo-American anti-Soviet policies and for the expansion of their economic domination; or at least that they planned with such intentions.

Again last year when the German-Soviet war made a turn and when along with it the diplomatic offensive of the Soviet Union swept over Europe, Premier Smuts of the Union of South Africa openly advocated the formation of one great bloc, with Britain in the center, to oppose the rising tide of Soviet influence. It is therefore but natural to see an anti-Soviet character in any British-sponsored bloc.

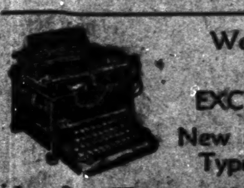
Britain is exhausting for the prosecution of this war all her economic strength. If conditions continue like this, there is nothing in store for Britain but bankruptcy. The only way to avoid it is economic reconstruction through increase of post-war export surplus and invisible exports. For this, political domination over the overseas markets is required. The inclusion of France, Belgium, and Holland into this bloc, as leading colonial countries, is significant also from this viewpoint. Of course, that the British Empire has no intention of relinquishing even one of its territories is what the British authorities have already frequently stated. Thus also our country cannot be disinterested in the formation of such a Western Europe Bloc. Apart from this, such a bloc, while becoming an instrument for anti-Soviet policies, may also become a means for Britain to profit through the exploitation of other countries.

It is for this reason, too, that the Left Wing elements in France and Belgium, that is, the labor elements are also taking up this issue from the viewpoint of the livelihood of the people and are opposing the exiled elements who have been living in London. What America and Britain call "liberation" is after all nothing but economic invasion. That is what the labor elements are fighting against; and therein lies the ground of which the Soviet Union can take advantage. The reproach made by the Soviet papers about the regimes of France and Belgium being "reactionary" is really directed against the powers supporting these regimes. What attitude will General Charles de Gaulle take vis-a-vis the plans for the disposal of Germany and the formation of a Western Europe bloc after his visit from Moscow? This will become one indicator showing where Europe, and the British Empire, would be heading for.

Tsuchida Visiting Nanking

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 27.—Japanese Minister Yutaka Tsuchida who assumed his post at the Ambassadorial Office here on November 19 proceeded to Nanking today to pay official calls at the Japanese Embassy of Nanking as well as the National Government and other offices there. He is scheduled to return here on November 30 and will proceed to Tokyo on December 1 for an important consultation with authorities of the Greater East Asiatic Ministry.



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'Suisei', 'Ginga' Planes Playing Big War Role In Blasting U.S. Fleet

Two new type planes of the Imperial Japanese Navy, namely, the Suisei (Comet) and the Ginga (Milky Way), the former a single-engined bomber plane and the latter a double-engined attack plane, have been active in the Taiwan as well as Philippine theaters of war, manifesting their superior quality. Both the Suisei bomber planes and the Ginga attack planes participated in the Aerial Battle off Taiwan in the middle of October, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy task force by ramming, bombing or torpedoing the enemy warships. Side by side with the Zero fighter planes, manned by the members of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps of the Navy, both the Suisei bombers and the Ginga attack planes are now dealing heavy blows to the enemy fleets operating in the waters near the Philippines. The Suisei Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps was named after the new bombers.

LOTTERY RESULTS GIVEN

The winning numbers for the various prizes for the First Victory Debentures (Fuku-Ken), as drawn at the lottery held on November 25 at the Japan Hypothec Bank, are as follows:

First class prize of ¥50,000: Number 5312.

Second class prize of ¥5,000: Numbers with the last four units ending in 5312.

Third class prize of ¥500: Numbers with the last three units ending in 312.

Fourth class prize of ¥15: Numbers ending with the following two units—04, 08, 10, 12, 15, 23, 26, 29, 31, 42, 50, 56, 62, 74, 80, 97, 98.

A prize of ¥1,000 will be given to numbers 5311 and 5313 as supplementary prizes of the first class. Also ¥50 will be given as second class supplementary prizes for the numbers ending in 5311 and 5313 of the second prize category. When a number is entitled to more than one prize due to a duplication of numbers, it will receive only one prize of the highest category. The prizes, or the encouragement money, will be paid in cash, without deduction of taxes, from December 20 at the Japan Hypothec Bank, its branches and agencies, post offices and other banks.

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PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4[illegible].

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1944

The Problem of Full Employment

Since the start of the current war a state of full employment has come to exist in almost all of the important contries of the world. With the leading Powers engaged in the greatest struggle since the beginning of the world, all those who are mentally and physically fit are serving their respective states in one way or another.

It is apparently the belief in the United States and Britain that the way to bring about eternal prosperity for themselves is to maintain forever this state of full employment. Great numbers of unemployed existed in the United States and Britain before the war and it was the outbreak of the war that brought about a state of full employment. The war, therefore, liberated the United States and Britain from the harassing cares they had in designing policies aimed at relieving the chronic unemployment situation.

But a disturbing question burning in the minds of the Anglo-Americans at the front as well as at home is whether this state of full employment will continue. If they should begin to feel that mass unemployment is certain to return after the termination of the war, then they will immediately begin to ask what they are fighting for, what the objective is. The problem has serious bearings on the morale of the troops at the front. It is because of this that the United States and Britain have made measures for continued full employment a matter of important internal political policy and at the same time have been making so much of these efforts in their propaganda directed overseas.

Full employment is aimed at apparently to enable the Anglo-Americans to maintain their high standards of living. The aim is to increase production and consumption throughout the world and to satisfy the rational desires of man. In order to realize this aim the United States and Britain are eager to revive international trade, stabilize it on a rational basis and to expand their exports. They hold that the competitive devaluation of currencies, tariff barriers, barter transactions, clever manipulations of currencies and unnecessary exchange limitations constituted an obstacle to international trade, bringing about its decline, a rise in unemployment and a lowering of their standards of living. These factors, they say, must therefore be removed.

Despite such wishful hopes for a prosperous international trade and attempted measures designed to bring that about, however, economic experts say that when the European War is brought to a close at least 5,000,000 American laborers will have to seek other jobs and that wartime employment will last at the best no more than six months. It is generally believed that within two years after the end of the war the unemployment figure will reach 6,500,000. It is therefore natural that the core of the post-war problem in the United States is formed by the question of employment. As a result of the American entry into the war, about 10,000,000 American unemployed were given employment in munitions industries and other wartime enterprises. Today American laborers are eagerly awaiting the arrival of peace but are beginning to understand that occupations in which future security can be had are not to be found in wartime enterprises. In the transitionary period between the cessation of hostilities and normal peace, widespread unemployment will in all probability be unavoidable.

The number of employed in Britain today, including those in the armed services, is 23,000,000, of which 4,500,000 started to work after the outbreak of the war. It is estimated that those who will be in need of work after the war will number 7,000,000. Because the British Government has announced, despite actual present indications, that the post-war unemployment figures will not go over 1,500,000, the British public has been severely critical, charging that the Government is shutting its eyes to the need for an adequate unemployment relief policy and that it is not directing whole-hearted efforts toward bringing about full employment. But the economic strength of the British Government has been sapped as a result of the war and it is natural that it cannot guarantee that it will do anything effective to combat unemployment.

Thus has post-war employment become a leading problem in the United States and Britain. The march of time has always seen prosperity and depression follow alternately at each other's heels. Employment and unemployment have risen and fallen in accompaniment to these business cycles. But the Anglo-American ideal now is to exercise artificial national control over this economic phenomenon and thus to raise the Anglo-American standards of living.

But students of history know that there cannot be either eternal prosperity nor eternal depression in the economic world. After the end of the last World War, the League of Nations was formed with the idea politically to bring about permanent peace. But it was a complete failure. The Anglo-Americans are now planning to set up a peace structure based on economic as well as political foundations apparently in an effort not to repeat their past mistakes. But they must know that no matter if all human powers are exerted in an attempt to bring about eternal peace and prosperity, such a state cannot be brought about because human beings are neither omnipotent nor omniscient.

The Anglo-Americans have made full employment a goal in their internal social policies and of their external trade policies. Efforts for full post-war employment are being emphasized in domestic and overseas propaganda. The Governments of the United States and Britain know, of course, that full employment will be impossible after the war. But to stress this truth would mean the lowering of morale both at home and at the front. It is therefore being propagandized that full employment will continue after the war. Actual facts, however, will disprove this claim, as can already be foreseen.

A Year Ago Today

November 29, 1943

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the waters off the Gilbert Islands, Imperial Navy Air Units in two aerial battles on November 26 and 27 blasted seven enemy warships, including four aircraft carriers, two of which were sunk instantaneously, two cruisers sunk and one cruiser or battleship heavily damaged and set ablaze, the Imperial Headquarters announced. It was also revealed that a Japanese submarine at dawn on November 25 attacked and heavily damaged one enemy aircraft carrier in the waters off Makin Island, which is believed to have been sunk.

* * *

The conference of the chiefs of the Japanese diplomatic and consular offices in China, the first since Ambassador Masayuki Tani took up his post, was held in the council room of the Embassy in Nanking. The conference was called for a discussion of concrete measures to enable the Japanese diplomatic and consular officials in China to take appropriate steps in accordance with new conditions which have arisen in China since the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact. On behalf of the Embassy, Ambassador Tani, Minister Tateki Horiuchi, Councillors Ota, Matsumura and Sakata attended.

* * *

The United States navy commander in the Balboa area of the Panama Canal made the following announcement. One freighter of the Liberty type and one oil tanker were recently torpedoed by a submarine in the neighboring waters of Panama and were sunk. Their crews of 28 in all were missing.

* * *

The penetration of Changteh by the Imperial Forces was admitted by the Chungking Military Council in its communique, according to reports reaching Lisbon from the Chiang capital.

GOING TO DELHI?

Historical and Cultural Significance of Indian City Described

By S. GUPTA
(From Go to Delhi)

No city in the world, except this Imperial City of Delhi has been witness to so many periods of history, so many Empires, so many rulers and so many kinds of arts, literature, architecture, glories and armies. In its area of 45 square miles which today is inhabited by over half a million people is inscribed a history of 3500 years. It was around here that the Aryans from their Caucasian heights came and planned a settlement of their race and named the fertile plains around it "Indu," meaning "Moon" in Sanskrit due to the geographical shape of North India. And as the Aryans were busy with the task of organizing their society with particular emphasis on customs, habits, manners, architecture, literature and other cultural necessities of a well-organized society, one Aryan Emperor after another arose to defend the established structure and to lead the whole process of cultural development to a perfection. Saisunagas, Nandas, Mauriyas, Sakas and last but not least those Gupta Emperors who heralded a Golden Era of the Aryan Rule in Aryavart, came and left their mark on Delhi.

It was here that Emperor Yudhishthara celebrated his Ashvamedha—an Imperial Sacrifice—in the city of Indraprastha in about 1500 B. C. and here that subsequent Aryan Emperors built their palaces, temples, and historical buildings. It was here that Anang Pal Tomar and Prithivi Raj Chauhan enjoyed the last glories of Hindu Rule.

It was this area that attracted the attentions of Alauddin in 1304, of Tughlak in 1321, of Timur in 1398 and later of Humayun the first of the Moghuls to make it his capital. It was here that the most beautiful and masterpiece blend of Aryan blood with that of Mongol bloomed to create a mighty Empire, and nine out of the twelve Moghul Emperors after Akbar were born of Aryan mothers. It was here that a compromise was reached between a foreign force and native intelligence to rule over this mighty Empire for more than two centuries, and Rajah Man Singh went to conquer Arakan, Orissa and Assam and to rule as a Governor of Bengal, Bihar, Deccan and later of Kabul itself for the Empire of a Glorious Hind.

Historical Buildings

It was here that they laid the foundations of an art, culture, and architecture which was to be the best mixture of the realistic traits of central Asia and the mythical, symbolical capabilities of the Aryan, and here that the plans were laid for the construction of buildings which stand today as wonders of the world in beauty and precision.

One of them, O Soldiers, is the Red Fort of Delhi. History was written within its walls for almost two centuries. Within them Emperors tried hard to secure a Sisodia Princess but never could, though they gave lavish blood sacrifices for the purpose. Within those walls were also sowed the seeds which later brought the pride of the Moghuls down. It was in these very walls that you intend to go today. There the Persians came to loot what the Moghuls had collected after so much prosperity, ordered a general massacre of the city, and later stopped it with a poetical sense of pity when the Emperor intervened, with the remark, "Emperor of India must never ask in vain." These walls later saw the Afghan Durani for a few months and the Mahratta Scindia for fifty years controlling the Moghul Imperial Family, later to lose them and the city to the British in 1803. It was here that the British were besieged by another Mahratta chief, Holkar, for over a year in 1804. It was to these walls that the Hindus, Mohammedans and others in a concerted effort to get the foreign intruder out, looked for leadership in the person of British-imprisoned Bahadur Shah in their first war of Indian independence.

With the shooting of the Moghul princes and the deportation of the Moghul Emperor to Rangoon, Delhi remained without any significance until the British decided to make it, in 1911, their Imperial capital. They, however, dreaded the fate that overtook other Empires and decided to make a New Delhi of their own to the south of the city.

Old Delhi, however, still ruled over the British. The whole of India and the British Empire trembled at the roar of Indian Nationalism that came out of its historic and forgotten walls. After the last Great War when the Hindus and the Mohammedans gained their consciousness and realized their enslaved position, they mustered together. Then came the days of Hindu-Muslim unity when Swami Shardhanand was taken to Jami Masjid to speak from the holy altars of the Moslems. Later there came the cry of "Down with the British," the boycott of the British goods, the non-cooperation with the Satanic British Government, and a National movement with the dual purpose of organizing the nation and training the capable people in the task of rulership.

Then followed the time to throw a challenge. In 1936, in a National Convention held in this city, Gandhi came out with a formula to snatch the British structure out of the British hands. He wanted to show that Indians could rule better than the British in India and to prove that with proper heads and spirit the defects that the British pointed out in Indians, for their self-centered propaganda and that they could not or did not do within centuries, could be corrected within years. After it was successfully proved the Mahatma again threw the tottering structure at the British, who since then, have never been able to control it. Today dynamite brews below it to throw one more Empire up.

And thus Delhi which has seen so many historical changes, stands today at the eve of an era and dawn of another. Its walls seem to be laughing and pitying the old glory and present stupidity of the British in full knowledge of the doom that has to overtake them. The Red Walls of the Red Fort, its minars and minarettes are looking with mute eagerness toward the East, ready to tell of the march of the Tricolor of the Free Indians from a far-off land.

BASIS FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN JAPAN, CHINA

Japan's Policy Has Been to Cultivate Good Neighborliness Based on the Ideal of Hakko Ichiu

By RIKURO TAKAGI
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II

It is hardly necessary to say that Japan's fundamental policy toward China has consistently been to cultivate friendly relationship of good neighborliness with that country in accordance with the ideal of Hakko Ichiu by which this country has been inspired ever since its foundation. This Japanese policy is unshakable for all times and it is an indisputable historical fact that it has been rigidly adhered to in all circumstances. In carrying out this policy, however, Japan has been very tactless as must frankly be admitted. Taking China's recognition of the sincerity of her purpose for granted, Japan has been apt to force her policy on China without taking the necessary procedure of reaching an understanding with that country in advance.

Reviewing the policies Japan has adopted toward China in the past, it will be observed that at the time of the first World War, when the attention of all foreign countries was engrossed in the European situation and Asiatic affairs were consequently left to Japan's sole care, Japan behaved in a manner tending to arouse Chinese suspicions regarding her true intentions, notwithstanding the fact that she ought to have utilized the occasion to ally herself with China and work earnestly for the emancipation of Asia. That is, she preferred the so-called Twenty-One Demands to China. Although Japan's underlying motive was to protect Greater East Asia from Anglo-American aggression, the form in which they were presented was such as to excite Chinese suspicions that Japan had ambitious designs on China. This had the unfortunate effect of bringing on the Chinese movement of resistance against Japan. The Manchurian Incident deepened the Chinese distrust of Japan all the more and the anti-Japanese feeling went on growing all over China until the Lukowkiao affair was precipitated, followed by the complete break in Sino-Japanese relations. The view prevalent among the Chinese intellectuals is that unless Japan reconsiders her past attitude toward China and gives concrete proof of her introspection Chinese patriots can never be convinced of Japan's sincerity.

Impartiality Needed

However, this point of view of Chinese intellectuals is too self-centered. Fairness demands that China should, on her part, amend the view she has held of Japan. To accuse Japan of lack of introspection simply because she has not as yet issued such a statement of self-criticism as satisfies the Chinese in the Chungking-ruled regions would be doing Japan injustice. She is, it must be noted, giving proofs of her introspection in actual deeds, instead of proclaiming it on paper. Had Japan not taken up arms against America and Britain, had she not adopted her new China policy, and had she chosen the course of subjugating various races in Greater East Asia instead of striving to advance their independence, the accusation of lack of self-examination might with propriety be laid against Japan. As it is, the policy which Japan is zealously pursuing aims most clearly at the emancipation of the Asiatic peoples and at bringing prosperity to Asia, though the results it has so far reaped may not as yet meet with the entire satisfaction of the Chinese intellectuals. It is certainly wrong to condemn Japan today either as lacking in the sense of introspection or as addicted to selfishness.

Individual policies of the Japanese Government or the ways or methods of putting them in practise may not be entirely above reproach, but whether Japan really lacks the sense of introspection or whether she is wedded to selfishness of the Anglo-American type must be judged by the nature of the war Japan is waging, that is, whether it is contributing to the wholesome progress of history or whether it runs counter to it. If Japan is seeking to dominate over Asia in lieu of America and Britain, she may justly be charged with lack of introspection or selfishness, and such a thoughtless course, if she is really following it, will only invite the general enmity of all Asiatic peoples, which will result in her defeat in the War of Greater East Asia. Maladroit though she may be in her diplomatic dealings, Japan is not so stupid as to commit herself to a ruinous course which runs counter to the progress of history, tends to alienate her Asiatic friends and lays herself open to the charge of betraying the Asiatic cause.

Self-Examination in Order

Now that Japan is sincerely practising the virtue of self-examination, China must do likewise as earnestly, so that both nations can be bound firmly together by their sincere will to behave better toward each other. True Sino-Japanese cooperation can only be looked for in such an atmosphere. The declaration of the Japanese Government that Japan do not regard with hostility those armed forces under the Chungking regime who oppose cooperation with America and Britain illustrates the Bushido spirit of this country who wants to give Chungking a chance to reconsider its mistaken course.

It is a great pity that Chiang Kai-shek, still impenitent, is obstinately pursuing his opinionated and self-seeking course. His dominant idea is not how to promote the moral cause of Asia but is how to preserve his own influence. Simply anxious to retain his own position, he is blind to Asiatic interests and dead to racial conscience.

It seems that he is at present taking great pains to curb the influence of the Chinese Communists in his desire to remove a grave menace to his position. There is no relaxation in his policy of military blockade against the Communist Party, though in the existing international situation he is unable to attack the Communists openly. However, he cannot afford to tolerate the Communist influence spreading beyond the blockade line. He seems to think that in the event of anti-Axis victory, he can take a large share of credit for himself and that by utilizing the popularity he thus expects to gain among the Chinese people, he can proceed to eliminate the Communist influence altogether. If, on the other hand, the future turn of events leads him to compromise with Japan, he thinks, he can call in Japan's aid in obliterating the Communists. Calculating that in either case he stands to gain, he is evidently trying to prevent any further growth of the Communist influence, pending the conclusion of the present war.

It is particularly out of deference to the feeling of America and Britain who rate the fighting will of the Communists against Japan high that Chiang Kai-shek refrains from going the whole hog in his attack on the Communists. He knows very well that America and Britain do not like to see Chungking in open hostility with Yenan at the present moment as such a contingency will surely excite the feeling of the Soviet Union.

Attitude of Communists

As for the Chinese Communists, they know the mind of Chungking perfectly well. They are consequently doing their best to extend their influence as much as possible before Chungking takes its final resolve to attack them. Fate decrees that neither friendly co-existence nor cooperation is possible between Chungking and Yenan. The semblance of cooperation now maintained between the Communists and the Chungking Kuomintang has its limits. Nor can the conflict between them be carried beyond certain limits in the existing circumstances. As matters stand, the conflict is not likely to develop into an open armed clash, while the cooperation will remain in a state of no better than armed peace, and these singular relations will probably be left as they are until the pre-destined clash comes. In the meantime, gloom must continue to hang over Chungking.

Referring to relations between Chungking and the United States, tragedy and bankruptcy which necessarily attend Chungking's policy of clinging to what is absolutely undependable are making themselves more and more manifest. When Henry A. Wallace, the American Vice-President, visited Chungking some time ago, the Chungking leaders accorded him the warmest reception and their pathetic appeal to him for the supply of arms resulted in the issue of a joint communique. Though abstract and unsubstantial in its contents, this joint statement caused Chungking a temporary flutter of joy. But it is now reported that as it became known that the true object of Wallace's visit was to reach an understanding with the Yenan regime about America's scheme of obtaining air-bases against Japan in Northwestern China to make good the loss of bases in Southwestern China to the Japanese in the continental operations, Chungking got keenly disappointed.

Object Is Exploitation

It was obvious from the very beginning that America's sole object is to exploit Chungking to advance her own ends. The recent attitude of America who, realizing the weakness of Chungking's fighting power, has been showing an increasing tendency to forge closer ties of cooperation with the Yenan regime, is only one illustration of this American mentality. No matter how hard Chungking may try to gloss over the situation, it is clear from the general trend of American opinion that America's attitude toward Chungking is growing daily more cold. Pearl Buck, a noted American writer, in an article she published lately under the title of "America's Last Chance in China," stated that in China resentment against America is mounting, while, on the other hand, Chungking has made the American people realize its unworthiness to receive American aid by the fact that all circles in China are rotten and degenerate. The only reason why Chungking is still obsequously clinging to American help for all this is presumably that it is under the false impression that final victory will rest with the anti-Axis side. If so, poor Chungking is reckoning without its host.

While giving out exaggerated reports of a favorable turn in war events temporarily witnessed in Europe and in Asia, America is indulging in propaganda tactics by publishing plans for the punishment of Japan and Germany and for the post-war international structure. The only means by which the American leaders who have no definite war aims can hope to stimulate the fighting spirit of their people is to promise them a prosperous and pleasurable life after the war. The very fact that they are circulating optimistic views and publishing fanciful post-war plans betrays their weak and untenable position in the war. There can be no manner of doubt as to the victory of Japan who stands for the moral cause over America who has nothing but vainglorious and selfish war aims to show. It is, indeed, high time that the Chungking leaders got disillusioned and got back into the right attitude worthy of Asiatics that they are.

It is incumbent on us to awaken those Chinese people who are disposed to look on the War of Greater East Asia with indifference and make them fight it energetically as a war of vital interest to themselves. Such must also be the main aim of the administrative policy of the Nanking Government. The shortest way for the Nanking Government to win the hearts of the Chinese people is to see that the inhabitants of the peace zones live in perfect peace and security and follow their respective avocations with contentment. To this end, it is most desirable that the Nanking authorities will take up the problem of the prices and settle it satisfactorily. If this knotty problem which is harassing Chungking beyond measure can be settled in the peace zones, it will be acclaimed not as a great economic triumph only but as a big political success for Nanking. This political victory would enable the Nanking Government to mobilize the whole Chinese populace for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the war would be won as a war for the emancipation of Asia in its true sense.

(End)

MOBILIZATION OF WOMEN

Data Given of Female Workers In Enemy Nations

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Modern warfare with the use of scientific weapons has become a large-scale affair. The fact that more than ten workers are needed to equip and supply a single soldier shows well what total war means. It is evidence enough to emphasize the rapidly growing need for more workers. After sending great numbers of able-bodied men to the front, armaments and food must be sent in greater quantities. A single non-worker or bystander cannot be permitted. The increased mobilization of women for war industries may be said to be one of the outstanding characteristics of the present war. The following is a survey of the mobilization of women in the various countries now engaged in war.

As shown in the accompanying chart, the women capable of labor in the U.S. number 46,760,000. Of this number 500,000 are in the armed forces while 18,000,000 are engaged in war industries. The total mobilized thus far number 18,500,000. It is said that there still remain 3,000,000 to be mobilized. With the enlistment of men with draft postponements in the war industries and in the agricultural fields, the urgent need of replacement by women workers becomes greater each day. And in this connection, the outbreak of the present war has found an increase of over 6,000,000 women in the war industries. The number of women workers in relation to the total number of workers at the end of 1941 was 16.5 per cent and 32.8 per cent by the end of 1943. Especially in the aircraft industry was the increase remarkable. Their number is said to be composed of 70 per cent to 80 per cent women. The advance of women into the various industries is shown below the table shows the proportion of women employed.

	1942	1943
Tanks	5.0	12.0
Aircraft	10.5	32.0
Shipbuilding	2.4	9.5
Communication tools industry	40.1	58.0
Scientific instruments	25.7	43.3

Women Workers in England

Among the belligerent nations at the present time, England has the smallest population from which to draw her workers. Therefore the women of England have been mobilized to a large extent. Including 400,000 in the armed forces, 8,700,000 women have already been mobilized. As far back as December 1941, England enforced a compulsory labor draft of women from 18 to 45 years. In 1943, the age limit was raised to 50 and early this year, the lower limit was placed at 16 years. To those drafted a choice of occupations is allowed. Those in the armed forces are as follows: 250,000 in the Army, 50,000 in the Navy, 100,000 in the Air Force. Besides, there are 100,000 as soldiers. Of the 8,300,000 in the war industries, 1,000,000 are voluntary workers and 400,000 part-time workers. The greater part work in munitions factories. Agricultural workers include 80,000 regulars and 60,000 voluntaries. The proportion of women to the total workers in war industries is as follows: aircraft, 40 per cent; armaments, 60 per cent; machine products, 35 per cent; steel industry, 18 per cent; chemical industry, 35 per cent; explosives, 55 per cent. These figures show a very high percentage of women workers.

In the Soviet Union, the number of women workers is 48,000,000. For a nation which has instilled among its people the highest regard for labor as a citizen's first duty to the State to the point of "no work, no food," the putting into effect of the five-year plan regardless of sex even before the war placed the rate of employment very high. No special mobilization of women was necessary at the outbreak of war—only replacements by women of enlisted male workers. This situation was not found among the other Powers. There is at present a labor supply of over 70,000,000 workers. Of these 30,000,000 are factory workers, 40,000,000 are farm laborers. About 69 per cent of the total labor supply is made up of women; 60 per cent of the factory workers and 75 per cent of the farm laborers are women. To one male worker there are 2.2 female workers. In the armed services women serve in the Sanitation Corps, Air Force and as snipers. These are yet of small account.

Of all the nations now at war, Germany has mobilized her women to the highest degree. Having sent 13,000,000 men to the war front, the home front is being manned by the women, the aged and foreigners. There are at present 13,000,000 alien workers including prisoners. There are 17,000,000 German women workers, that is 3.5 female to one male worker. The year 1942 saw an influx of foreign labor. In 1943 an increase in female labor was made. According to the January, 1943, labor registration law all women up to 45 were to be mobilized with the exception of women with children under six or more than two children of school age and pregnant women. The majority were those above 30 with children doing part-time or alternate day work. Girls finishing primary schools must aid the works on farms for a year, before they reach the age liable to labor service. It can be said that there is not a single idle hand in Germany. The recent total mobilization order, including women up to 50 years of age, shows the heavy responsibility and importance of women on the German home front.

Of the 1,000,000 workers engaged in the war industries in Canada 15 per cent is composed of women. Of the 100,000 aircraft workers one-third are women. Women in the military services are said to be about 40,000.

In February 1943, women from 18 to 30 were drafted for the war industries in Australia. They were mainly employed in the armament factories, and aircraft industries. Many are enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Corps. At present the number of women in the Army and Navy Auxiliaries and nursing corps has risen to 30,000. The total number of women workers is about 600,000, of which 130,000 may be classed as munitions workers.

Fruits of Wisdom

Nothing is harder to direct than a man in prosperity; nothing more easily managed than one in adversity.—Plutarch.

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The impromptu reply is the touchstone of the man of wit.—Moliere.

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To do so no more is the truest repentance.—Luther.

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There is no mortal truly wise and restless at once; wisdom is the repose of minds.—Lavater.

A PEN-SKETCH OF SOEKARNO

Indonesians Revere Leader of Emancipation Movement

By ABDULLAH KAMIL

1

It is now more than two years since I.R. Soekarno first came into the limelight as one of the leaders of East Asia in the construction of the Common Prosperity Sphere under the leadership of Japan. His name is closely associated with the splendid cooperation offered by the Indonesians in the successful prosecution of the war effort and in the establishment of an independent Indonesia, side by side with the other free nations of the East.

To many a political spectator the appearance of one's name in John Gunther's "Inside Asia" is a guarantee of his popularity as a national leader. Soekarno, however, was forgotten by Gunther, though to the 70,000,000 people throughout the Indonesia he has been their idol for nearly two decades in their struggle for the emancipation of their homeland from the rule of the West. In many homes, his picture can be seen hanging on the walls side by side with that of Prince Diponegoro, the hero of the War of Independence which was fought from 18[illegible] to 1830.

Born 43 years ago of an ordinary family in Blitar, a small place in Java, his father being a school teacher, young Soekarno had his first education in Soerabaja, the big and commercial capital of Eastern Java. Soerabaja was a dumping center of foreign capital, notably Dutch and Chinese as it was also a city where the unemployed from many parts of the island flocked in with the hope of finding a job. It was indeed, notorious for its slum quarters.

Here in the big and busy city the young lad Soekarno came across the miseries of his country and countrymen. In an agony he compared the tall and stately buildings belonging to foreign firms with the paper like huts of the poor laborers where they lived with their wives and children for the night, huts which were rolled up in the morning and set up again in the evening so as not to spoil the famed beauty of the city during the day. Amid the noise of motor-cars, factories, and ships, he could still hear the cries of babies born in these paper huts, and see the naked children moving aimlessly around, thin from lack of food.

These tragic sights in a country of abundance moved the heart of Soekarno with a desire to do something for the good of his countrymen. He then made a vow that he would fight for the well-being of the masses and so prepared himself for the big task lying ahead of him.

During his high school days, when he was still in his teens, he contributed articles to the magazine of the Serekat Islam, then a powerful revolutionary party in Indonesia. He became an admirer of the leader of this party, Mr. Hadji Oemar Said Tjokroaminoto, a fiery politician, with whom he boarded, during his days in Soerabaja. It was from this leader that he obtained his first political education.

Enters Politics

After his education at high school, young Soekarno entered the Engineering University at Bandoeng, finishing his studies in 1925 with honors. The architectural design which he drafted in his graduation examination was subsequently displayed in the main hall of the university in recognition of his brilliant college career.

He then devoted himself to his profession as an architect at Bandoeng. But he was restless. The miseries of Soerabaja and the sufferings of those on the lower rung of the social ladder left a cold sore in his heart. He joined various clubs, but their activities failed to give him complete satisfaction.

Thus, after the revolutionary outbreaks in various parts of Java and Sumatra in the latter part of 1926 and early 1927, and after all extremist movements were exterminated by the Dutch authorities, Soekarno came forward with some other friends, among whom was the veteran politician, Dr. Tjipto Mangoenkoesoemo, to pave the way for a new independence movement which was destined to play a leading part in the struggle for the freedom of his country. It was the Partij Nasional Indonesia presided over by Soekarno himself.

As a political weapon he boldly propounded the principle of non-cooperation, following the methods in vogue in India and Eire, where Gandhi with his National Congress, and De Valera with his Sinn Fein, were successfully harassing the British Government. With this the era of non-cooperation began, causing plenty of suffering and sacrifice on the part of the leaders, as non-cooperation explicitly demanded complete independence, for the attainment of which all cooperation with the government was to be discouraged and withheld. In the light of his full cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration today, this principle of non-cooperation which was advocated by Soekarno 15 years ago is politically significant.

(To Be Concluded)